THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted on Wednesday last by the Republican National Convention, in session at Baltimore. They were reported by Mr. HENRY J RAYMOND, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, and were greeted with cheers and adopted by acclamation prior to nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States:

1. Resolved. That it is the highest duly of every American citizen to maintain, against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitu-tion and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political epinions, we pledge ourselves. as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and siming at a common object, to do every thing in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors

array d sgainst it. [Applause.]
2 Resolved, That we approve the determination of the
Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their first allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain their position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the selfsacrificing patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its

free institutions. [Applause]
3 Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion, and as it must be, always and every where, hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic. [tremendous cheering, lasting some moments, the Co wention rising] and that while we uphold and maint 1 the acts and pr clamations by which the Government, i its own defence, has simed a dea h blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor, furthermore, of such as amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformité with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States. [Continued and rapturous applause.]

4. Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy who have perilled their lives in defence of their country and in vindicating the honor of its flag; that the natio owes to them some permanent recognition of their patrictism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have falen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance

5 Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisd m, the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American hierty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, up der circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency, and essential to the preservation of the nation, and within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret fees; that we approve especially the prociamation of emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that w have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the elevation of the country into full and complete eff-ct. [Applause]

6. Resolved. That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony shall prevail in the national counciland we regard as worthy of public confidence and officia trust those only who cordially endorse the principles pro-claimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government. [Cheers.] 7 Resured. That the Government ow s to all men em

ployed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws or war, and that any viola-tion of those laws or the usages of civilized nations in time of war by the rebels now in arms should be made the sub-ject of prempt and full redress [Loud applause] Resolved, That foreign immigration, which in the past

has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power of this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a 16-ral and just policy.

9. Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific coast.

10 Resolved, That the national faith pl-dged to the re-demption of the public debt must be kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every by at State to sustain the credit and promote the use of

national currency. [Applause.]
11 hesolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European ower to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the Western Continent; and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as measuing to the peace and independence of their own country, the efforts of any such Power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

FRAUDS IN THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Military Commission presided over by Msjor Gen. IRVIN McDowell, and charged with the examination into alleged frauds in the Western Department, was transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Senate at the evening session of Friday.

This Report relates mainly to transactions in cotton, embracing a considerable period of time. The Court proceeded to inquire as to what officers were engaged in traffic in cotton or produce, and under what circumstances. The following is a summary of the report:

Gen. S. R. Curtis, in the case of the cotton of the rehal Gen Pillow, was found to have used the proceeds in supplying the contrabands, though it was not shown specifi-cally how all the money was applied. In the case of Saunders and Woodson's cotton all was accounted for except \$275 The whole cotton was in ly accounted for, except ing that gold was received for it while at seventeen per cent premittin, and currency paid over in its stead One hundred and eight bales, seized from Matt Ward in

Arkansas and sent to Helena, were afterward purchase at 12½ cents, and the proceeds paid to Mrs. Ward. Major H. S Curtis, Major McMinney, and Lieut. Guylee, of Gen Curtis's staff, it was ascertained, were interested in the purchase of 181 bales of cotton. Brig. Gen. Hovey was exonerated from the charge of

forcibly returning fifteen negroes to slavery, but was found to be connected with the traffic in cotton. Col. Slack, of the 47th Indiana, was found to have traded in cotton, and to have ceptured silver ware from Mrs Cogswell, in Mississi, pi, who complained that it was

not all returned.

Lieut. K mball, oft e 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, stole a dismend pin, which was subsequently returned.

Major Western, 24th Massouri, received \$560 for fur

nishing a guard for protecting cotton.

Capt Fred S. Winston, Assistant Quartermaster, was found interested in co ton in a manner not contemplated by the army regulations, and of depositing the proceeds in a private ba king matitution instead of the Treasury of

the United States.

Capt. Howland, of 135 bales shipped to Chicago by one Hagan, was authorized to receive half the nett proceeds

Aming others interested in cotton speculations are named Col C. C. Marsh and Capt. Bradley, 20th Illinois; Lieut Col S. N. Word 6 h Missouri Cavalry, (who admitted having made \$20,000;) Dr. Rexsurg, 33d Hilmons; Capt Jerome toradiey, assistant quartermaster general Capt Robert Gorman, (half profits on 102 bales,) \$2 500; ight, 3d lowa Battery; Lt. Capt. Hayden and Lieut. Wi Baker, 33d Illinois; Leut. Fhot, 10th Missouri Cavalry;

and Lieut. Murdeck, 15th Ohio Bittery. Permits were shown to have been granted for cotton tracing by Gens. Grant, Curis, Steele, Gorman, and Washburn, and that transportation had been furnished to some extent for private purposes, for which remuneration was not always received.

DEATH OF GEN. A. G. JENKINS.

CHARLESTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA JUNE 2, 1864. The widow and three children of Gen Albert Ganatin Jenkins, of the rebel army, arrived here yesterday, passing our lines under a fl g of-truce. A rebel chaplain was allowed to accompany them here. Gen. Jenkins was wound ed three times at the fight with Gen. Crock, at Clodides Mountain, near Dublin. The wound causing his death was in the arm near the shoulder; amputation was neces sary and was made. He was removed to a pince near Dub-liu, where his family joined him, and was ding well until one night the artery, which had been incautiously taker up, began to flow, and ere those in attendance discovered it, he bled an profusely that recuperation was impossible. He was therty five years of age, and owned a splendid property in Virginia, on the Ohio, a few miles le ow the Kanawha, valued at \$300 000. In view of the cha ces of its confiscation, a standing offer is made to the Government for it, by parties in Cinci nati, of \$200,000. The children of the General, on reaching this place, were wretchedly clad and destitute of shoes and stockings.

The women of that portion of Rome, Georgia, occupied by Sherman, are described as being very pretty, very pohte, and very rebellious.

INTERCONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

COMMUNICATION OF THE HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE,

Upon the Subject of an Intercontinental Telegraph Connecting the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. by Way of Behring's Strait in Reely to Hon Z. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, to which was referred the Memorial of Perry McDonough Cottins.

> SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, April 14, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a printed copy of the Memorial of Perry McD. Collins, representing that he has obtained from the Government of Russis a grant of the privilege to construct a telegraph from the mouth of the Amoor river to the Russian possessions in America, and a similar grant from the British Government in British Columbia, and praying the co-operation of the Government of the United States to enable him to complete his enterprise.

The Committee on Commerce of the United States S nate, to whom this memorial has been referred, will be g'ad to receive from you such information upon the subject as may be in the possession of the Department, together with your views upon the expediency of granting the prayer of the memorialist.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Z. CHANDLER, Chairman of Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate.

THE MEMORIAL.

Memorial of Perry McD. Collins, representing that he had obtained from the Government of Russia a grant of the obtained from the Government of Russia a gract of the privilege to construct a telegraph from the mouth of the Amoor river to the Russian possessions in America, and a similar grant from the British Government in British Columbia, and praying the co-operation of the Government of the United States to enable him to complete his enterprise (Presented to the Senate April 12, 1864, and reterred to the Committee on Commerce.)

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled. The memorial of P. McD. Collins, a citizen of the Uni ed States of America, and a resident of the State of California, most respectfully represents: I hat he has obtaine from the Imperial Government of Russia privilege to con-struct a line of telegraph from the mouth of the Amoon iver, in Asiatic Russia, to the frontiers of the Russian possessions in America, adjoining the possessions of Great

In connexion with the grant from Russia, the Russian Government stipulate, upon certain conditions, to con-struct a continuous line of telegraph connecting the Euro pean system with the Pacific ocean, about eight thousand five hundred miles east of London, and on the route of a ne which may be projected to Pekin and the great com

Your memorialist also represents that after having obtained the Russian grant, and upon a representation of the state of the case and the facts to the Government of her Majesty, he has been authorized by the Brish Gov rement to construct a line of telegraph across the inter-recing territory of Brisish Columbia Thus the grants from Russia and England authorize the construction of a continuous line of telegraph which is to

connect Europe with the United States across the whole of Asia and the northwest coast of the Pacific. whole country, except a portion of the route it British Columbia over which this proposed line must pass a sparsely inhabited, and presents no local inducement

for the construction of a telegraph.

The sole inducement to the construction of a telegraph over this great extent of country is the union of Asia and Surope with the American system of telegraph lines, and by as nearly as physically possible an overland route.

The great progress of telegraphs both in Asia and America since the proposition was originally made to induce a trial of this northern overland route, in order to

unite Europe and America, has cleared away from the path of this enterprise many apparent difficulties suggested in the early stages of the undertaking.

Russia has extended her telegraph from St. Petersburgh to Irkoutsk, a distance of four thousand miles to the east; and now a line is being constructed along the Amoor river, which is to connect with the line in course of construction

is is rapidly approaching with a continuous line the Pa oific ocean.
On our side of the world we have already reached the Pacific, and up towards the British possessions, and a

far as Portland, Oregon.

From our northern frontier, adjoining British Columbis to the mouth of the Amoor river, in Asiatic Russia, the distance may be stated in round numbers at some five thousand miles. Previous to granting right of way for the construction

of a telegraph, the Russian Government authorized your petitioner to survey a route over all that portion of the British dominions east of the Amoor on to British Cotions your petitioner presented to

Congress the facts of the case, and reports were made thereon, copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked A and B. The reasons which then existed not only hold good now, but are greatly enhanced by the absolute grant of right of way then withheld

There is much in the North Pacific valuable to us as nation in a commercial point of view, aside from the spe cial interest particularly involved.

Our Pacific whaling fleet resort in considerable force t the seas, bays, and sounds, not only of the Pacific, but of the Arctic; in one year more than seventy American ver sels have passed through Behring strait, and largely over one hundred have visited the waters adjacent,

Okhotsk sea.

The commerce of Japan and of the Amoor region, in creasing from year to year, makes it requisite that we should have a more perfect knowledge of these interesting regions of the North P cific.
In view of the premises and furtherance of America

ommerce and enterprise, and the vast and incalculable benefits to result to us as a great commercial nation out of the achiev ment of telegraphic communication which shall not only unite Europe to America, but add the whole of Asia, including Japan, China, and India, your petitioner mo t respectfully asks the favorable consideration of Congress, and that aid for a survey of the proposed telegraph and a subsidy, in the form of a contract, for the dispatch of Government messages be accorded, so as to meet the concessions of Russia and Great Britain in a co operative international spirit, and for the general intelligence of all

And, as in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray. PERRY McD. COLLINS.

LETTER OF MR. SEWARD. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, May 14 1864. To the Hon. ZACHARY CHANDLER, Chairman of the Com Six: I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 14th of April last, upon the subject of the memorial which has

been submitted to Congress by Mr. Perry McDonough C lling. Mr. Collins is an American citizen, residing in California. He has been, since 1856, commercial agent of this

dence that the country could not have a more enlightened, assiduous, and faithful representative. The project which he submits for the consideration of Congress is the construction of a line of telegraph from me point on the Pacific telegraph line, or the northern extension thereof, in one of the Northwestern States or Territories, across the border of the United States and through British Columbia and Russian America to Cape Prince of Wales; thence across Behring's strait to East Cape; and thence by an inland route around the Sea of

Akhotsk to the mouth of the Amoor river.

The telegraph line thus proposed is intended, primarily, to connect at the last-named place with a line to be extended from theree to Irkoutsk, the capital of Eastern Siperia. At that important town a line of telegraph begins, which stretches through Tomsk and Omsk, in Western Siberia, Katherinburg on the Asiatic European frontier, Pirm, Kasan, N jm-Novogorod, and Moscow, to St. Petersburkh, the capital of the Russian Empire.

The line projected by Mr. Collins, from the Pacific tele-

graph to the Amoor river, with its anticipated extension by Russian Government to Irkoutek, would be the one link now wanted to supply direct and unbroken telegraph ommunication from Cape Bace, in Newfoundland, on the eastern coast of America, across the Eastern and We tern continents and the Pacific ocean to Cape Clear, in Ireland, the westernment projection of Europe.

When a sub marine cable shall be successfully laid be

ween Gape Clear and Cape Race, it will, t gether with the link I have last before described, complete a te ercuit around the earth between the parallels of forty-two degrees and sixty five degrees of north latitude.

Three questions arise from Mr. Collin's memorial.

namely: First, Is the enterprise feasible? recondly. Would it be useful?

Thirdly. Has it a just claim on the Government to the atronage which have been enumerated.

Every one knows, however, that neither the American patronage which he solicits?

I shall shall examine these points in their order.

First. The feasibility of the enterprise. The difficulties of the surmounted may be classified—physical, political,

The most preminent physical difficulty is the extent of territory to be traversed. The sta ting point must be y to be traversed. The sta ting point must be in either Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, or Washington Thence the distance to the line of British Columbia would be about one thousand miles; the distance to be traversed through British America, to the line of Russian America, about six hun-dred miles; the distance through Russian America to Cape Prince of Wales, about nineteen hundred miles; the length of a sub-marine cable across Behring's strait would be forty miles; and the distance from East Cape, by an inland pas-sage around the sea of Okhotsk, and through the settlements of Okhotsk, Ayan, and Shantar's bay, which are well known stations of the whale fishery, to the mouth of the Amoor river, would be about twenty-five hundred miles. The enfire length of the line would be about six thousand and forty miles. Operative telegraph wires have siready been stretched on this continent of the aggregate length of seventy thousand miles; and similar wires have be on the Eastern Continent of the aggregate length of two hundred thousand miles. Operative submarine telegraph wires have been la d of the lengths, respectively, of three hundred miles, and five hundred miles, from Dover to Heligoland, and from Malta to Tripoli.

Thus it is seen that the mere extent of the route to be

traversed in the present case does not constitute an inurmountable nor even a serious difficulty.

The physical obstacle which next presents itself is the surface formation of the regions to be traversed. That surface formation of the regions to be traversed. That portion of the route which lies within our own territory is chiefly mountainous; and the projected telegraph line must at least course along declivities of the mountains even if it should not be found necessary in one case to surmount them. British Columbia presents a similar topography. But there the mountains are divided into three ranges, whose courses are from north to south, while intervening valleys invite the introduction of telegraphs and roads The Pacific coast of Russian America is chiefly level. The portion of Siberia which hes between East Cape and the head of the sea of Okhotsk is, for a large extent, a steppe or plain, with gentle elevations occasionally rising loto mountainous ridges. At the head of the sea of Okhotsk a range of mountains must be crossed, and the region lying between that range and the mouth of the Amoor river is of the same character as that before mentioned, which extends from the same range northward to East Cape. The highest elevation to be overcome on the whole line would be found in the Pocky Mountains within the United States; and this elevation may be estimated at eight thousand to ten thou-

Operative telegraph lines have already been stretched over steppes in both continents similar to those thus described. The Pac fic telegraph line, in crossing the Sierra Nevsda, rises to an elevation greater than that which is to be surmounted on the line now under examination.

With the exception of timber all the materials of a tele-graph line are light and portable. Metallic wire sufficient for a mile of telegraph, together with the materials for insulation, weighs ot more than four hundred pounds. Suficient timber awaits the builder along the route through the United States and British Columbia. Timber is also found on those portions of the projected line which lie within the Russian dominions on ach continent with the exception of a timberless stepper five bundred miles wide on each side of Behring's strait. There the needful timber can be brought near to the line either by sea or from the forest-covered shores of navigable rivers.

The temperature of the region through which the northern part of the line would pass is very low. Nevertheless, winter is less severe than it is between the same parallels ot latitude on the Atlantic cosst. The telegraphic line which connects St Petersburgh with Archangel on the White sea, and also the telegraphic line which passes around the Gulf of Botonia and connects St. Petersburgh with Tornea, are maintained in operation without difficul ty, although they c oss as high parallels of latitude as those which lie in the way of Mr. Collins's line.

The waters of Behring's Stratt are about one hundred and eighty feet deep, and they are frozen through one-half of the year; but the congcaled mass, when broken, gene rally takes the form of anchor ice, and not that of icebergs Thus climate seems to offer no serious obstacle to the enterprise; while it is not entire'y unworthy of consideration that in cold latitudes timber used in any necessary structure is less p-rishable than timber used in warm latitudes while less of insulating material is demanded in high latitudes then is required in more genial climates.

The only political difficulty in the way of the enterprise

is the fact that it requires concerted aid from three several States, namely, the United States, Great Britain, and Russia. The two last named Powers have already, with enlightened and fraternal liberality towards the United States, made all the concessions which were demanded. Therefore, if Congress shall grant the application of Mr. Collins, no political obstacle will remain. That portion of our own country in which the enterprise

s to be carried on is so well known as hardly to require a description more minute than I have already given. It is newly and as yet thinly settled. The case is the same in British Columbia. Indian tribes are found along the Ame rican part of the route, but they have been so well subject ed to the influences of society and government, through the operations of the Fur Trade, that no serious resistance from them need be apprehended. The inhabitants Asiatic Russia who dwell inland are nomadic Tartars affecting much independence. They are, nevertheless, not savage like the American natives After centuries of in ternal war, they have now settled into a state of semiwhalers, with exploring parties, and with the Government agents of Russia, and they are hospitably inclined by that intercourse.

The result of the survey of facts thus far made that there are no insuperable obstacles, gither physical, political, or social, in the way of the projected line of In regard to the expense which it requires. I must be

content to refer the committee of the Senate to the ecti-mates which have been submitted by Mr. Collins. They have been made with a view to secure from private sources an advance of the moneys to be expended, and at the same time to obtain from the Governments of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States the necessary political aid. It may be assumed, therefore, that they were prepared nonestly and cautiously, and with as near approach curacy as is possible in regard to a design in which so much that is to be done must be done under conditions never before tried. Mr. Collins estimates the whole cost at five million of dollars. A just legislative caution would probably induce Congress to double that estimate. I unlerstand that an association is already formed, with a capital of ten millions, to be devoted to the enterprise. I am therefore of opinion that it is entirely feasible. I proceed, in the next place, to consider the probable

safulness of the enterprise.

It is needful here to assume that the line of telegraph It is needful here to proposed will be extended imm-diately from Amoor river to Irkoutsk, so as to complete the telegraphic chain over the two continents. The agreement of Russia leaves no room for doubt on this point

It is quite too late at this day to debate the abstract question of the usefulness of the magnetic telegraph. It would be as easy now to dispense with the steam engine on land or on sea, in the business of commerce, in social int-recurse, or in political affairs, as it would be to forego the use of the telegraph. To be without it, is to be iso lated. Other conditions being equal, the country that has the largest ex ension and the most the ough radiation of the telegraph were enjoys the most active and profitable aystem of domestic commerce.

Of the seventy thousand miles of telegraph now in ope

ration on the American continent, sixty thousand miles are found within the United States and the remainder in the provinces of British America. But commerce on the American continent defics political restraint and centralizes itself within our own country. For practical purposes. we may regard the whole telegraph system of the Ameri nis. He has been, since 1856, commercial agent of this Government for the Amoor river. The public archives, as life to, and receives new life in return from, foreign commerce. In proportion to the extent and variety of its resources, the nation that enjoys the most prosperous for-eign commerce exhibits the greatest industrial activity and domestic happiness within its own borders. The vigor which commerce has already attained among us, while we which commerce has already attained among us, while we continue to hold our communications with the eastern continent by davigation only, is justly a subject of national congratulation. Can there be a doubt that if our telegraph system aboult be connected by a trans-oceanic line with the one that is now performing its equally isolated part on the castern continent, new and stronger reciprocity would be exhibited, not only in commercial centres but in every trees of the land? The incommercial centres but in every recess of the land ? The unremitting exertions which are nade by sulightened men in Europe and the United States o copnect the two countries by a wire passing through he Atlantic ocean, as well as the responses which Great Britan and Russia have made to the application for favor and patronage to the line now under consideration, show the existence of a very wide and general conviction that each of the isolated telegraph systems existing on the two continents is imperfect and incomplete, and relatively in-efficient, and that a connexion between them is a necessary supplement to secure their greatest attainable usefulness

Setting seide the temporary disturbance of war, the merchant, or the manufacturer, the miller, the farmer, the miller, or the fisherman of Hal fax, Quebec, Portland, Bosor, New York, Philadelphia, Bal imore Charleston, New Orleans, Galveston, Montreal, B. ff. lo, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, St. Paul, Little Rock, Denver, Salt Lake City, C. reon City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, with the aid of an inter-confinental elegraph, would be in daily and, in case of need, in hourty correspondence with produce's and consumers on the Amoor, where the fur trade of Asia is gathered up; with Sovinsk, the depot for the overland traffic between Russia. and Japan and the mineral tressures of Nerchiesk; with Kinkhte, the centre of the international commerce of Rus sia and China; with Irkoutsk, Moscow, St. Petersburgh; with all the cities of Western Europe, including Constantinople; with the cities of Alexandrie, Cairo, and Suez; and with every other town, city, or hamlet, on either con-Col. Miller, of Oswego, heretofore reported killed in the battles of the Wilderness, is ascertained to be a pri-soner and only slightly wounded.

GEN. JEFFERSON DAVIS ON PEACE. 10 14

nor the European system has yet attained to its ultimate development. Translent wars now delay the establishment of wires in Peusacols, Havana, Sao Juan, Panama, Quito Lima, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro The following official correspondence between two of Surinam, Caraceas, and Mexico, and the incorporating of them, with all their local ramifications, into one American telegraph system. On the castern continent ueither the domestic disturbances nor the rivalries of States, nor their rate States, though five months old, has just obtained publicity. We copy it from a Republican contemporary, which credits it to the Petersburg (Va) Express of the occasional collisions, prevent a continual expansion of the telegraphic system. The telegraph construction of Russia at this day, like her system of railroads, presents the 26th of last month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

frame work of an imposing structure, the dimensions of which are boldly outlined, while the connections and ex-

which are boldly outlined, while the connections and extensions yet remain imperfect and unfinished. It has been
already mentioned that the Emperor has bound himself to
extend the main eastern and western line from Irkoutsk
to the mouth of the Amoor river. This extension is now
rapidly advancing. But this is only a single and not very
prominent part of the work which the Emperor of Russia
has begun. His design embraces nothing less than the
following stupendous works, namely: A telegraph wire,
with the necessary submarine cables, from the mouth of
the Amoor river serves the Straits of Tartars over the

the Amoor river across the Straits of Tartary, over the shad of Sakhaliu, across the Straits of Li Perouse, over

the island of Jesso, through Hakodadi and across the Straits of Sangar to Jeddo, the capital of Japan. ' Secondly. A telegraph wire from the confluence of the

Usuri with the Amour, which confluence is seven hundred miles above the mouth of the latter; thence southward, on

the bank of the Usuri, to Lake Kingka; and thence to the

he port of Makodadi, on the eastern coast of th

port of Viadi Vostok, on the goast of Tartary, opposite to

sea. Vladi Vostok is selected by the Emperor for his naval station on the Pacific coast.

Thirdly. A telegraph wire from Irkoutsk, before described as the capital of Eastern Siberia, through Kiakhta,

capital of the Chinese Empire. American citizens tempo

Pac fic coast, opposite to California.

There are already in operation twelve thousand miles of

tel-graph wire in the continent of Australia This Australian telegraph system, which now is so purely local and

isolated, is nevertheless expected to be brought into com-bination by alternating submarine and island wires with the

Fourthly. A telegraph wire from a station on the main

entinental Russian line at Omsk, near the southern bound-

ary of Asiatic Russia; thence passing through Mongolia and entering China at Hirck, sometimes called Illy; thence

chastan; thence to capital points in the Punjaub, where it

will meet the telegraphic system of India, and thus become a medium of communication between London and the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal, on the shores and islands of the Great Indian ocean.

Fifthy A telegraph wire from Kazan, on the main cen-

tral Russian line, through Georgia and Circassia, along the western shore of the Caspian sea, to Teheran, the

capital of Persia; thence to the Euchrates, at Bagdad; bence, descending along the banks of that historical river,

o its mouth, at the head of the Persian gulf, there to be

connected with the Oriental telegraph system of India last

in giving effect to Mr. Collins' design, Russia actually invites us to put forth our national energy from every point

where our race first impressed its dominion upon the globe appointed for its residence. Certainly it cannot be neces-

ery simple and cheap materials. The expensiveness is

habits of communication in ancient forms prevent frequent

resort to the new mode of correspondence, and customary investments of capital which are sufficiently remunerative

cause it to be sparingly applied to the perfection of the new

system. When these merely ephemers embarrassments of the magnetic telegraph shall be removed, the magnetized

wire will become, for the chief purposes of social, com-

I proceed to consider the question whether the enter-

rise deserves the patronage Mr. Collins solicits for it. Throughout the remarks which I have thus far submitted,

I have not without design called it Mr. Collins's enter-

prise. It is truly his, because it was he alone who con-

whose concerted action he schicits, to cause it to be put

in operation. But in another sense it is entitled to be re-

garded as an enterprise of the Government of the United States. During all the time that Mr. Collins has been en-

gaged in maturing and developing it, and presenting it to

the consideration of Russia and Great Britain, he has been

acting under the instructions and with the approbation of

cannot hope to mapire respect, confidence, and good will abroad, and so secure peace with foreign States, without

colice on their inland frontiers and around their ocean

coast, without availing themselves of all feasible telegraphic

communications.

Finally, it seems to me that in extending dominion over

tion throughout the whole of the great country which they thus included within their borders. Nor would it be wise

o shut out from our thoughts the consideration which ne-

cessarily results from contemplating calmly the positions and the resources of our new Northwestern and Western

states It becomes our duty to act upon the conviction

that from this time henceforth, those States are to per

form an important part in a great work which shall make form an important part in a great work which shall make the shores of the Pacific ocean the home of communities that shall be as busy, as prosperous, as free, as enlighten-ed, as powerful, and as happy as those which now cluster upon the Atlantic shores. The Atlantic States, by their

upon the Atlantic shores. The Atlantic States, by their intermarriage with those of the Pacific, have come under

an obligation to favor this great development.

What Mr. Collins asks of Congress is, the grant of a

right of way across the public lands, with the right to take therefrom materials necessary for constructing the line;

he use of a national vessel, suitably efficered and equip

ped, to make surveys and soundings along the north Pacific coast, beyond the limits of the United States, and to aid in

prosecuting the work; and, finally, a stipulated compensa-tion for the Government use of the line, when it shall be constructed. If the views I have submitted are just, this

lemand for patronage is neither unnecessary nor unreason-

able. We could not withhold it without showing a want of appreciation of the liberality and friendship which have been manifested towards the United States by Russia and

Great Britain in the proceedings they have adopted towards

into compet tion, it would be more advantageous to the world to have the use of both than the use of only one of

them. One might be expected to operate when the other should be accidentally suspended. Nor can it be reasonably doubted that the great interests of human society will,

at a very early period, require more than one, and more

than even two, trans-oceanie, world encircling telegraphs.
I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

ing the long languishing civilization of the

W en we take into consideration the fact that Russia

Turkestan, B.khara, and Balk, to Cab

Executive Department, Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1863.

His Excellency President Davis.

My DEAR Sin: After a careful consideration of all the sources of discontent in North Carolina, I have concluded that it will be impossible to remove it except by making some effort at negotiation with the enemy. The recent action of the Federal House of Representatives, though meaning very little, has greatly excited the public hope that the Northern mind is looking towards peace. I am promised by all men who advocate this course that, if fair terms are rejected, it will tend greatly to strengthen and intensify the war feeling, and will rally all classes to a more cordial support of the Government. And, although our position is well known as demanding only to be let alone, yet it seems to me that for the sake of humanity. without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we might, with propriety, constantly tender negotia-tions. In doing so, we would keep conspicuously before the world a disclaimer of the responsibility for the great slaughter of our race, and convince the lumblest of our citizens—who sometimes forget the actual situation—that the Government is tender of the r lives and happiness, and would not prolong their sufferings unnecessarily one mo ment. Though stateeman might regard this as useless, the people will not, and I think our cause will be strength ened thereby. I have not suggested the method of these negotiations or their terms. The effort to obtain peace is

now the entrepot of European and Chinese overland com-merce, through the vast territory of the Mongola to the gate in the Chinese wall at Yahol, and thence to Pekin, the the principal matter.

Allow me to beg your earnest consideration of this suggestion.

Yery respectfully, yours,

Z. B VANCE. good prospect of success, permission from the Chinese Government to extend this last mentioned line everland through China, to terminate with the needful branches at the ports of Nankin, Shanghai, Amoy, and Canton; on the

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Richmond, January 8, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 30th utime containing suggestions of the measures to be adopted for the purpose of removing "the sources of discontent" in North Carolina. The contents of the letter are substannorth Carolina. The contents of the letter are substantially the same as those of the letter addressed by you to Senator Dortch, extracts of which were by him read to me. I remarked to Mr. Dortch that you were probably not aware of the obstacle to the course you indicated, and, without avaraged to the course you indicated, and, without approximation. without expressing an opinion on the merits of the pro-posed policy, I desired him in answering your letter to write suggestions as to the method of opening negotiations and as to the terms which you thought should be offered to the enemy. I felt persuaded you would appreciate the difficulties as soon as your attention was called to the necessity of considering the subject in detail. As you have nade no suggestions touching the manner of overcoming the obstacles, I infer that you were not apprized by Mr.

Dortch of my remarks to him.

Apart from insuperable objections to the line of policy you propose (and to which I will presently advert) I cannot see how the more material obstacles are to be surmounted. We have made three distinct efforts to communicate. licate with the authorities at Washington and have been invariably unsuccessful. Commissioners were sent before hostilities were begun, and the Washington Government refused to receive them or hear what they had to say. A s coud time I sent a military officer with a communication addressed by myself to President Lincoln. The letter was received by General Scott, who did not permit the officer we need to consideration the lact that Aussia has already brought all her chief inland markets and mines, as well as her principal ports on the coasts of the Arctic ocean, into telegraphic communication with her capital, it is readily perceived that, by offering to co-operate with us to see Mr. Lincoln, but promised that an answer would b sent. No answer has ever been received. The third time, a few months ego, a gentleman was sent, whose po sition, character, and repulation were such as to insure ! within our borders where industry of any kind dwells, and r-ception, if the enemy were not determined to receive no especially from our Northwestern and Western States, and apply that energy in the great work of renewing and reproposals whatever from the Government. Vice President Stephens made a patriotic tender of his services in the hope of being able to promote the cause of humanity, and although little belief was entertained of his success. cheerfully yielded to his suggestion that the experiment sary to say that such efforts belong to the class of human labors which are pronounced to be doubly blessed, because they bless equally those who are the subjects and those who are he performers of them. It seems impossible to over estimate the direct effect of this new application of the national personnel personnel are provided to the national personnel personne should be tried. The enemy refused to let him pas through their lines or to hold any conference with them He was stopped before he ever reached Fortress Munro on his way to Washington.

To attempt sgain (in the face of these repeated rejections of all conference with us) to send commissioners of agests to propose peace, is to invite insult and contumely and to subject ourselves to indignity without the slightes the national energy in producing a rapid and yet permamarine resources of the United States. Nor is it any nore practicable to assign limits to the increase of nationa chance of being listened to. No true citizen, no man who influence, which must necessarily result from the new facilities we should acquire in that manner for extending has our cause at heart, can desire this, and the good f North Carolina would be the last to approve of such an throughout the world American ideas and principles of attempt, if aware of all the facts. So far from removing sources of discontent, such a course would receive, as it public and private economy, politics, morals, philosophy, would merit, the conde nation of those true patriots who In attempting to make such estimates, it is important have given their blood and their treasure to maintain the freedom, equality, and independence which descended to to remember that the telegraph wire is as yet a newly-invented instrument, timidly employed and clumily hand led, with a very imperfect knowledge of the fullness of the them from the immortal beroes of King's Mountain an other battle-fields of the Revolution. If, then, these pro power that resides in it. It costs us now one-half a mill per mile to speak a single word through the cheapest tele possis cannot be made through envoys because the enemy would not receive them, how is it possible to communicat graph wire of any considerable length. This is vastly more costly than the average transmission of messages in writing by employing the steam engine, either on land or on water. This great expense of telegraphic communication is due, however, not at all to an inseparable quality of the telegraphic machine, for that machine is easily constructed of our desire for peace otherwise than by the public announce ment contained in almost every message I ever sent to Con gress? I cannot recall at this time one instance in which I have failed to announce that our only desire was peace and ih- orly terms which formed a sine qua non were pre cisely those that you suggested, namely, "a demand only

due to two transient conditions of the telegraph system; First, the charges now justly imposed upon it for reward-ing the inventors; and, secondly, the fact that, as yet, fixed But suppose it were practicable to obtain a conference through commissioners with the Government of Literally, is it at this moment that we are to consider it desirable or even at all admissible? Have we not just been apprized by that despot that we can only expect his gracious pardon by emancipating all our sives, swearing allegiance and obedience to him and his proclamation, and becoming, in point of fact, the slaves of our own negroes? Can there be in North Carolina one citizen so fallen beneath the dignity of his ancestors as to accept or to enter mercial, and political communication, as practical as, by resson of its adaptation, it is effective. into conference on the basis of these terms? That there are a few traitors in the State who would be willing to betray their fellow-citizens to such a degraded condition in hope of being rewarded for treachery by an escape from the com-mon doom may be true. But I do not believe that the vilest wretch would accept such terms for himself. I can not conceive how the people of your State, than which none has sent nobler or more gallant soldiers to the field of battle. c-ived and prejected it, and who has clothed it with the substantial form which enables the three great States. (one of whom it is your honor to be,) can have been de caived by any thing to which you refer in "the recent action of the Federal House of Representatives." I have seen no action of that House that does not indicate, by a very decided majority, the purpose of the enemy to refuse all terms of the South except absolute unconditional subjugation or extermination But if it were otherwise ware we to treat with the House of Representatives the Department of State, and a knowledge of that fact has not been withheld from Congress.

I think it may be regarded as settled that the United It is with Lincoln alone that we ever could confer, and his own partisans at the North avow unequivocally that his purpose in his message and proclamation was to shut out all hope that he could ever treat with us on any terms. If States cannot neglect to employ telegraphic communication with foreign courntries and yet espect to maintain a healthful commerce with them; that the United States we will break up our Government, dissolve the Confederacy disband our armies, emancipate our slaves, take an oath o allegiance binding ourselves to obedience to him and of dis loyalty to our own States, he proposes to pardon us, and not to plusder us of any thing more than the property already stolen from us, and such slaves as still remain. In order using the magnetic telegraph when it is possible; and that the United States cannot even hope to preserve peace and order at home, much less to maintain a military and naval to render his proposals so insul ing as to secure their re-jection he joins to them a promise of support with his army to one-tenth of the people to any State who will attempt to set up a government over the other nine tenths, thus ing to sow discord and suspicion among the people of the inland mountain regions, and setting up the national flag on the Pacific coast, the American people, however incon-siderately, assumed the duty of diffusing an equal civil za-

several States, and to excite them to civil war in further ence of his ends.

I knew well it would be impossible to get your people f they possessed full knowledge of these facts, to co that proposals should now be made by us to those who control the Government at Washington. Your own well-known devotion to the great cause of liberty and independence, to which we have all committed whatever we have of earthly possessions, would induce you to take the lead in repelling the bare thought of shject submission to the enemy. enemy. Yet peace on other terms is now impossible. To obtain the sole terms to which you or I could listen, the struggle must continue until the enemy is besten out of his vain confidence in our subjugation. Then, and not till then, will it be possible to treat of peace. Till then all tender of terms to the enemy will be received as proof that we are ready for submission, and will encourage him in the atrocious warfare which is waging

I fear much, from the tenor of the news I receive from North Carolina, that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which must be considered as equivalent to aid and comfort to the enemy, and which all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the scenes of civil warfare which will devastate its homes if the d signs of these traitors be suffered to make head way. I know that you will place yourself in your legi i mate position in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the Old North State to be blackened by such a name of the Old North State to be blackened by such a stain. Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquietude on the subject arises from the fear that you will delay too long the action which now appears inevitable, and that by an over earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men whom you believe to be soued at heart but whose loyslty is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed? With your influence and position, the promoters of the unfounded discontent now prevalent in your State would be put down without the use of physical force, if you would abandon a policy of conciliation and set them at defiance. In this course, frankly nod firmly pursued, you would rally around you all that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumph would be bloodless. If the centrary policy be adopted, I much fear you will be driven to the use of force to repress treason. In either event, hewever, be assured that you will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in maintaining with you the honor densire and firmly more than the property of the contrary policy be an anintaining with you the honor densire and saistance in maintaining with you the honor densire and selection. Great Britain in the proceedings they have adopted towards the same enterprise. I do not know any one object lying within the scope of our foreign relations more directly important than the preservation of peace and friendship with those two great and enlightened Powers. Nor can I concive of any one measure of national policy that would more effectively tend to secure that great object than the construction of this proposed inter continental telegraph.

I forbear to urge the project in competition with the proposed line across the Atlantic from Cape Clear to Cape Bace, which, notwithstanding past difficulties. I yet hope to see speedily completed. The two lines would naturally aid and strengthen each other. If they should even come into competition, it would be more advantageous to the that you will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in maintaining with you the honor, dignity, and fair name of your State, and in your efforts to crush treason, who ther incipient as I believe it now to be, or more matured, as I believe, if not firmly met, it will in our future inevitable has

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. His Ex. Z. B. VANCE, Gov'r North Carolina

THE PRESIDENCY.

NOMINATION ACCEPTED BY GEN. FREMONT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4, 1864. To Messrs. Worthington G. Snethen, of Maryland; Edw. Gilbert, of New York; Caspar Butz, of Illinois; Chas. E. Moss, of Missouri; N. P. Sawyer, of Penasylvania, a committee, &co.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the letter which I have bad the honor to receive from you, on the part of the repre-sentatives of the people assembled at Cleveland on the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer me the honorable and difficult po sition of their candidate in the approaching Presidential contest-very honorable, because in offering it to me you act in the name of a great number of citizens who seek above all things the good of their country, and who have no sort of selfish interest in view very difficult, because in accepting the candidacy you propose to me I am exposed to the reproach of creating a schiem in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created and no contest could have been possible. This is not an ordinary election. It is a contest for the right even to have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the choice mong them.

Now, for the first time since '76, the question of consticutional liberty has been brought directly before the people for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the principles established by the Revolution are worth maintaining. If, as we have been taught to believe, those guarantees for liberty which made the distinctive value and glory of our country are in truth inviolably sacred, then here must be a protest against the arbitrary violation which had not even the exouse of necessity.

The schism is made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention. It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating Southern soil with the best blood of the country in the name of hberty, we have really parted with it at home.

To-day we have in the country the abuses of a military dictation, without its unity of action and vigor of execution-an Administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violations of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, a right especially dear to all free nations sbroad. Its course has been characterized by a feebleness and want of principle which has misled European Powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in the issue.

The admirable conduct of the people, their readiness to make every sacrifice demanded of them, their fi rbearance and silence under the suspension of every thing that could be suspended, their many acts of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, or, to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was menaged. This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such results as led the Eu opean Powers, and, logically enough, to the conviction that the North, with its greatly superior population, its immense resources, and its credit, will never be able to recover the South. Sympathies which should have been with us from the outset of the war were turned sgainst us, and in this way the Administration has done the country a double wrong abroad. It created hostility, or at best indifference, among those who would have been its friends if the real interests of the people could have been better known, while, at the same time, it neglected no occasion for making the most humiliating concessions.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest. The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation. But I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that confiscation extended to the property of all rebels is practicable. and, if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact, a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure, in the beginning of a revolt which might be quelled by prompt severity. I understa fiscation, but not as a final measure of reconstruction after the suppression of an insurrection. In the adjustments which are to tollow peace no considerations of vengeance can consistently be admitted. .

The object of the war is to make permanently seenre the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single element in the way of its attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed amendment of the Constitution to make its extinction complete. With this extinction of elavery the party divisions created by it have also disappeared. And if in the history of the country there has ever been a time when the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called upon to give solemaly their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support. My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to be myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with the view to prevent the misfortune of his reelection.

In this contingency I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and, as a preliminary tep, I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored t, obtain service. I make this sacrifice now only to regain liberty of speech and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me. With my expect and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many henorable terms in which you acquaint me with the actions of the the committee, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours, J. C. FREMONT. truly yours.

THE SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

A letter from the front, in mentioning the intended departure of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, whose term of ervice had expired, states that it is under the command of Major Otis, and has now only one hundred and twentyeight enlisted men and fifteen officers, including two surgeons. This regiment has been in fourteen battles and has lost seven bundred and ninety-three killed and wounded. Only sixteen names appear on the rolls as discharged for disability and deserters. Very few regiments can show a better record than this. The following order from Big. Gen. Cutler, commanding the division to which the regiment belonged, shows his estimation of the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,

Fifth Army Corps, June 10, 1864.

The Second Wisconsin Volunteers, having served their full term of three years in this army, and being about to leave for their homes, the General Commanding deems it proper for himself, and in behalf of those of their comrades proper for himself, and in behalf of those of their comrades who remain behind, to address to the officers and men of that command a few parting words. Three years ago you entered the service, more than a thousand strong. You now leave with one hundred and thirty-three, all told. Where are they? O'Conner, Stevens, Colwell, Randelph, and many others—both officers and men—are mustered with the hosts on high. Others are disabled for life. Others still are in rebel prisons Among all these things you have always been true to your fire and your country. You have never failed in any duty required of you. You have a right to be proud of your record. The S ate has reason to be proud of you. You leave with the best wishes of all your commrades, and to that I wish to add my most cordina desire for your future honor and prosperity, collectively and individually.

Reignder General Composedies Brigadier General Commanding.